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Attorney's Docket No.: Nemazie-01US

FILING TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the Patent Application of: Nemazie

For: "SCALABLE MODULAR SWITCHING NETWORKS"

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ENCLOSURES

- 10 page application including specification, claims and abstract;
 2 sheets, Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of informal drawings;
 an executed Declaration, Power of Attorney & Petition;
 a postcard for return to us as proof of receipt of the above documents.
and
 an executed Assignment of the invention with an assignment recordation cover sheet;
 Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status (37 CFR 1.9(f) and 1.27(b))
 IDS (form PTO-1449) and copies of references;
 an associate power of attorney;
 a certified copy of the priority document (Under 35 USC 119) is enclosed
 Other

TYPE OF FILING

- This application claims the benefit of an earlier filed U.S. Patent Application Serial No. _____ filed _____. (35 USC 120).
 This application claims the benefit of the priority date of an earlier filed _____ application (35 USC 119).
 This is an application filed pursuant to 37 CFR 1.53, permitting receipt of a filing date upon filing of specification, claims and drawings, if required, with applicant being given a period of one month from the date of notice to file the fee and oath or declaration.
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BASIC FEE Utility Patent		\$345	\$	\$690	\$345
EXTRA FEES					
Total claims	5	minus 20 =	x9 =	x18 =	\$
Independent Claims	5	minus 3 =	x39 =	x78 =	\$
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Respectfully submitted,



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**STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS
(37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(b)) -- INDEPENDENT INVENTOR**Docket Number
NEMAZIE-01Applicant, Patentee, or Identifier: Siamack Nemazie

Application or Patent No.: _____

Filed or Issued: _____

Title: SCALABLE MODULAR SWITCHING NETWORKS

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- the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.
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Siamack Nemazie

NAME OF INVENTOR

S. Nemazie

Signature of Inventor

8/24/2000

Date

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Modular Scalable Switching Networks**5 Field of the Invention**

The present invention generally relates to interconnection networks, and in particular to a scalable switching fabric architecture allowing for the building of large switching networks from a common module.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 shows the structure of a crossbar matrix 1 in which input lines 10 and output lines 20 are shown to be situated perpendicular to each other and are further shown to be connected at respective crosspoints. The crossbar matrix 1 is non-blocking - any input line may be connected to any output line without blocking other input – to- output connections. For a $N \times N$ square crossbar wherein the number of input lines and output lines are the same, (N representing the number of input lines and the number of output lines) the complexity grows by N^2 . In addition to complexity in monolithic IC implementation, the package pin constraints will limit the number of input and output lines (N).

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Multi-stage Interconnection Networks (MIN) enable building large switches from smaller switches in a structured manner. A three stage (stages 120, 130 and 140) network is shown in Figure 2. The network of Figure 2 is a class of networks based on the Clos network.

This type of network belongs to so-called constant stage networks or limited stage networks. In Fig. 2, a Clos network 100 is shown with N input lines 110 and N output lines 150. The N input lines 110 are divided into m groups 111, 112, ..., 119, in Fig. 2 we are showing ‘ n ’ rather than ‘ m ’, each group consisting of n inputs ($N = m * n$). Each group of n inputs is connected to a $(n \times k)$ switch 121, 122, ..., 129. The first stage 120 (also called input stage) consists of m groups of $(n \times k)$ switches 121, 122, ..., 129, each having n input lines (not shown) and k output lines (not shown). The second stage 130 (also called middle stage) consists of k switches 131, 132, .., 139 of size $(m \times m)$. The third stage 140 (also called the output stage) consists of m $(k \times n)$ switches 141, ..., 149. The N output lines 150 include the outputs 151, 152, .., 159 of the m switches 141, 142, ..., 149, respectively, in the output stage 140.

With reference to Fig. 2, the outputs 161, 162, .., 169 of the first stage 120 each consist of k lines which will be denoted by O_{1ij} ($1 \leq i \leq m$, $1 \leq j \leq k$), the i index identifies the

switch in the 1st stage and the index j identifies one of the k output lines of the 1st stage of the switch. The input lines 171, 172, .. 179 of the second stage 130 each consist of m lines denoted by I_{2ij} (1 ≤ i ≤ k, 1 ≤ j ≤ m) the index i identifies one of the k switches and the index j identifies one of the m input lines of the switch. The output lines 181, 182, .. 189 of the 5 second stage 130 each consist of m lines denoted by O_{2ij} (1 ≤ i ≤ k, 1 ≤ j ≤ m) the index i identifies one of the k switches and the index j identifies one of the m output lines. The input lines 191, 192, .. 199 of the third stage 140 each consist of k lines denoted by I_{3ij} (1 ≤ i ≤ m, 1 ≤ j ≤ k) the index i identifies one of the m switches and the index j identifies one of the k input lines of the switch. The output lines 151, 152, .. 159 of the third stage 140 each consist 10 of n lines denoted by O_{3ij} (1 ≤ i ≤ m, 1 ≤ j ≤ n) the index i identifies one of the m switches and the index j identifies one of the n outputs of the switch. The interconnection between stages is as follows:

Output j of switch i in the first stage (O_{1ij}) is connected to input i of switch j in the second stage (I_{2ji}).

15 Output j of switch i in the second stage (O_{2ij}) is connected to input i of switch j in the third stage (I_{3ji}).

The Clos network 100 of Fig. 2 is denoted as a v(k, n, m). To avoid blocking problems, the design parameters of the network must be selected properly. Clos has shown that the three stage network of Fig. 2 is strictly non-blocking if $k \geq (2n - 1)$. The complexity of 20 switch can be reduced if existing connections can be broken and remade without loss of data in order to establish additional new connections. This type of switch is called a Rearrangeably Nonblocking Switch. The three stage network of Figure 2 is rearrangeably nonblocking if $k \geq n$.

The input stage 120 and output stages 140 of a Clos network consist of m switches.

25 The middle stage 130 of network 100 consists of k switches. The prior art suggest systems with integrated input and output stages and separate middle stage. The problem with prior art is that the structure is not modular, that is the v(k, n, m) network of Fig. 2 can not be constructed from m identical modules.

Therefore, there is a need for constructing a Clos network v(k, n, m) from m identical 30 modules, furthermore there is a need for constructing a modular and scalable Clos networks v(k, n, m), wherein network of different sizes (different values of m) can be constructed from m identical modules and allows building larger networks from a module by adding such

modules as needed. The advantage of a modular structure is that it allows integration into a single module or monolithic Integrated Circuit (IC). The advantages of modular and scalable structure is that it allows building networks of different sizes from the same module or IC.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, an embodiment of the present invention includes an expandable network comprising of modules having switches wherein the modules are identical. Furthermore, a method for building a network with varying sizes (different values of m) from a common module is disclosed.

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These and other features and advantages of the present invention will become well understood upon examining the figures and reading the following detailed description of the invention.

IN THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a switch based on crossbar matrix

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Fig. 2 shows an example of Clos network of prior art.

Figs. 3 illustrates a Clos network in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 4 illustrates a Clos network in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Fig. 3, a Clos network $v(k, n, m)$ 200 is shown in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The network 200 includes N input lines 210 and N output lines 250. The N input lines 210 are divided into m groups 211, 212, ..., 219, each group consisting of n input lines ($N = m * n$). Each group of n input lines is connected to a $(n \times k)$ switch 221, 222, ... 229. The first stage 220 (also called input stage) consists of m groups of $(n \times k)$ switches 221, 222, ..., 229, each having n inputs 211, 212, ..., 219 and k outputs 261, 262, .., 269. The second stage 230 (also called middle stage) consists of m switches 231, 232, ..., 239 of size $(k' \times k')$ each having k' inputs 271, 272, .., 279 and k' outputs 281, 282, ..., 289. The third stage 240 (also called the output stage) consists of m $(k \times n)$ switches 241, ..., 249 each having k inputs 291, 292, .., 299 and n outputs 251, 252, ..., 259. The N output lines 250 consist of the outputs 251, 252, .., 259 of the m switches 241, 242, .., 249 in the output stage 240.

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The input stage 220, the middle stage 230, and output stages 240 of Clos network 200 of the present invention all consist of m switches. The switches 221, 231, and 241 are grouped together and are included in the module 201. In a similar manner, the other modules 202, ..., 209 include the grouping of switches (222, 232, 242), ..., (229, 239, 249), respectively. The network 200 is built from identical modules 201, 202, ..., 209 where each module includes groups of switches (221, 231, 241), (222, 231, 242), ..., (229, 239, 249). Each module includes three switches an input switch of size ($n \times k$), a middle switch of size ($k' \times k'$) and an output switch of size ($k \times n$)

A discussion is now presented regarding the selection of the parameter k' . With reference to Fig. 2, the second stage 130 of network 100 consists of k ($m \times m$) switches. The second stage 230 of network 200 consists of m ($k' \times k'$) switches 231, 232, ..., 239.

With each ($k' \times k'$) switch, a network of q ($m \times m$) switches, can be built wherein q is the quotient of dividing k' by m ($q = Q(k'/m)$ where $Q(x/y)$ denotes the quotient of x divided by y). The m^*q inputs and outputs of ($k' \times k'$) switch are used and the ($k' - m^*q$) remaining inputs and outputs are unused. The minimum number of equivalent ($m \times m$) switches that is required in the second stage is k . Since in the second stage of network 200, there are m ($k' \times k'$) switches, a network of m^*q ($m \times m$) switches can be built, therefore parameter k' must be selected such that:

$$m * Q(k'/m) \geq k \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

The connectivity of the middle stage 230 of the network 200 is now described. A simple way of describing the connectivity of the middle stage 230 is in terms of an equivalent virtual ($m \times m$) switch. That is, the middle stage 230 is first transformed, into an equivalent virtual k ($m \times m$) switches and the connectivity of the equivalent virtual k ($m \times m$) switches is the same as that described previously. There are m ($k' \times k'$) switches 231, 232, ..., 239 and as described above, with each ($k' \times k'$) switch, a network of q ($m \times m$) switches is built. Starting with the first switch 231, the q^*m input and output lines are assigned to the q equivalent ($m \times m$) switches and any remaining input and output lines of the switch are unused. The virtual ($m \times m$) switches are labeled 1, .., q , the assigned input lines are labeled I_{2ij} . The index i identifies one of the virtual switches and the index j identifies one of the m input lines of the virtual switch, the assigned output lines are labeled O_{2ij} . The index i identifies one of the virtual switches and the index j identifies one of the m outputs. The same process is repeated for the second switch 232, the virtual ($m \times m$) switches are labeled ($q+1$), ..., $2q$, the assigned inputs and outputs are labeled I_{2ij} and O_{2ij} respectively similar to the first switch. This process is

repeated until the last switch 239. With k' satisfying Eq. 1, then at least k equivalent ($m \times m$) virtual switches is constructed. The inputs lines of said virtual switches are labeled I_{2ij} ($1 \leq i \leq k$, $1 \leq j \leq m$) where the index i identifies one of the k virtual ($m \times m$) switches and the index j identifies one of the m input lines of the switch. The output lines of the virtual switches are labeled O_{2ij} ($1 \leq i \leq k$, $1 \leq j \leq m$). The index i identifies one of the k ($m \times m$) virtual switches and the index j identifies one of the m outputs. The interconnection between stages is as follows:

Output j of switch i in the first stage (O_{1ij}) is connected to input i of virtual switch j in the second stage (I_{2ji}).

Output j of virtual switch i in the second stage (O_{2ij}) is connected to input i of switch j in the third stage (I_{3ji}).

We have disclosed a $v(k, n, m)$ switching network using m identical modules and a method of building a $v(k, n, m)$ switching network from m identical modules.

Next, methods for building a scalable $v(k, n, m)$ switching network from a common module will be disclosed. The method includes constructing a switching network 200 from common module 201 and selecting parameter k , k' and specifying a subset of integers \mathcal{M} such that networks with values of m belonging to \mathcal{M} ($m \in \mathcal{M}$) can be constructed with the same common module.

Let the set of divisors of k be denoted by $\mathcal{M}_k = \{m | m \text{ divides } k\}$. If k' is selected to be equal to k ($k' = k$), it is obvious that $m^*Q(k'/m) = k$ for all $m \in \mathcal{M}_k$, and Eq. 1 is satisfied. Please note that the set \mathcal{M}_k at least includes 1, and k . Therefore one method is as follows:

$$k' = k \text{ and } \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_k = \{m | m \text{ divides } k\} \quad (A1)$$

Let m_1, m_2, \dots denote divisors of k other than 1, and k . If k is prime then the set $\{m_i\}$ is empty. With k' and \mathcal{M} according to A1 then Eq. 1 is satisfied for all ($m \in \mathcal{M}_k$), and network of size $\{n, (m_1)*n, (m_2)*n, \dots, (k)*n\}$ can be constructed from identical modules 201 as described previously.

Another method is as follows:

$$k' = k = a^s, \text{ and } \mathcal{M} = \{m | m = a^r (1 \leq r \leq s)\} \quad (A2)$$

With k' and \mathcal{M} according to A2 then Eq. 1 is satisfied for all ($m \in \mathcal{M}$), and network of size $\{n, (a^1)*n, (a^2)*n, \dots, (a^s)*n\}$ can be constructed from identical modules 201 as described previously. In practice, integer a is typically two (2) and $k = 2^s$, and $m = 2^r$ ($1 \leq r \leq s$). For example, select $k' = k = 32 = 2^5$. Then networks of size $n, (2^1)*n, (2^2)*n, (2^3)*n,$

$(2^4)^*n$ and $(2^5)^*n$ can be constructed from identical modules 201 as described in the embodiment of present invention.

The above method is an exponentially scalable solution. The exponentially scalable method is perfectly acceptable method in certain applications. We now present a linearly 5 scalable method.

Another method to satisfy *Eq. 1* is as follows:

$$k' = k + (M - 1), \quad \mathcal{M} = \{ m \mid 1 \leq m \leq M \}, \quad (A3)$$

With k' and \mathcal{M} according to *A2* then *Eq. 1* is satisfied for all ($m \in \mathcal{M}$). To demonstrate this let $k = q*m + r$ ($0 \leq r \leq m-1$), and let $k' = k + (M-1)$,

10 $q*m \leq k < (q + 1)*m$

If k is divisible by m then $r = 0$, and $m*Q(k'/m) = k$ and *Eq. 1* is satisfied.

If k is not divisible by m then $1 \leq r \leq (m-1)$, and $(k + (m - 1)) \geq (q + 1)*m$,

Since $m \leq M$ therefore $k' = k + (M - 1) \geq (q + 1)*m$, and $Q(k'/m) \geq (q + 1)$, therefore

15 $m*Q(k'/m) \geq (q + 1)*m > k$ and *Eq. 1* is satisfied.

With k' according to *A3* then you can build a network of size n , $2n$, $3n$, $4n$, ..., M^*n , that is you can build a linearly scalable Clos network upto M^*n from identical modules 201 as described in the embodiment of present invention.

Several methods for constructing a scalable modular Clos network have been disclosed. Although the method has been described in terms of specific values for $\{k, k', \mathcal{M}\}$, different values of $\{k, k', \mathcal{M}\}$ that satisfy *Eq. 1* are considered to fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

In the method described, some inputs and outputs, specifically $(k' - m*q)$ where $q = Q(k'/m)$, of the 2nd stage of module 201 will be unused since there is not enough inputs 25 and outputs to make an $m \times m$ switch. In another embodiment, the parameter k' is selected to be equal to k . After assigning the $m*q$ inputs and outputs, the remaining $(k - m*q)$ inputs of the switch and the first $((m+1)*q - k)$ inputs and outputs of the next switch are assigned to next virtual $(m \times m)$ switch, the remaining inputs and output of the next switch are grouped into groups of m inputs and outputs, forming complete virtual $(m \times m)$ switches. With 30 remaining inputs and outputs, the same process is repeated. Since there is no unused inputs of outputs, $k' = k$, however in this system, some of the virtual $(m \times m)$ switches are split between two modules. In order to implement the split virtual $(m \times m)$ switches in the middle switch,

split switches. Fig. 4 shows an embodiment 300 according to the above. The common module 302 includes a 1st ($n \times k$) switch, a 2nd (k, k) switch, a 3rd ($k \times n$) switch, and a first M bi-directional lines 401 and a 2nd M bi-directional lines 402 between adjacent modules for implementing split switches. It should be noted that for the first and last modules, one of the 5 M-bidirectional lines will be unused. A Clos networks $v(k, n, m)$ of size $n, 2n, 3n, 4n, \dots, M^*n$, can be constructed from module 302 as described above. Although the above embodiment has been described in terms of a specific method to implement split switches between adjacent modules other methods of implementing split switches between adjacent modules fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

10 Although the present invention has been described in terms of specific embodiments it is anticipated that alterations and modifications thereof will no doubt become apparent to those skilled in the art. It is therefore intended that the following claims be interpreted as covering all such alterations and modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

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What I claim is:

CLAIM

1 1. A switching network comprising:

2 a) a first stage of switches having input lines and output lines and comprising
3 m ($n \times k$) switches, wherein m is an integer number, n is an integer number
4 representing the number of input lines and k is an integer number representing the
5 number of output lines

6 b) a second stage of switches comprising of m ($k' \times k'$) switches, k' is an integer
7 number representing the number of inputs and outputs

8 c) a third stage of switches comprising of m ($k \times n$) switches
9 wherein k' is selected such that $m * Q(k'/m) \geq k$ (where $Q(x/y)$ denotes the quotient of
10 dividing x by y) to allow using m switches in the second stage.

1 2. A switching network comprising:
2 m identical modules, said module further comprising
3 a) an input stage comprising of a ($n \times k$) switch wherein n is an integer number
4 representing the number of input lines and k is an integer number representing
5 the number of output lines
6 b) a middle stage comprising of a ($k' \times k'$) switch, k' is an integer number
7 representing the number of inputs and outputs
8 c) an output stage comprising of a ($k \times n$) switch
9 wherein k, k' , and m satisfy $m * Q(k'/m) \geq k$

1 3. A method of constructing a switching network comprising:
2 a) using m identical modules,
3 b) constructing said module from an input stage comprising of a ($n \times k$) switch, a
4 middle stage comprising of a ($k' \times k'$) switch, an output stage comprising of a
5 ($k \times n$) switch
6 c) selecting k' such that $m * Q(k'/m) \geq k$

1 4. A module comprising:
2 a) an input stage comprising of a ($n \times k$) switch, switch wherein n is an integer
3 number representing the number of input lines and k is an integer number
4 representing the number of output lines

- 5 b) a middle stage comprising of a $(k' \times k')$ switch, k' is an integer number
6 representing the number of inputs and outputs
7 c) an output stage comprising of a $(k \times n)$ switch
8 wherein a switching network can be constructed using m of said modules, where k , k' , and m
9 satisfy $m^*Q(k'/m) \geq k$

- 1 5. A method of constructing a $v(k, n, m)$ switching network for values of m belonging to a
2 non-empty set \mathcal{M} comprising:
3 a) using m identical modules,
4 b) constructing said module from an input stage comprising of a $(n \times k)$ switch, a
5 middle stage comprising of a $(k' \times k')$ switch, an output stage comprising of a
6 $(k \times n)$ switch
7 c) selecting k' such that $m^*Q(k'/m) \geq k$ for all values of m belonging to set \mathcal{M}

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ABSTRACT

An embodiment of the present invention is disclosed to include a three stage scalable switching network that can be built from a common module. Further disclosed are methods for building switching network $v(k, n, m)$ from a common module comprising a $(n \times k)$ input switch, a $(k' \times k')$ middle switch, and a $(k \times n)$ output switch..

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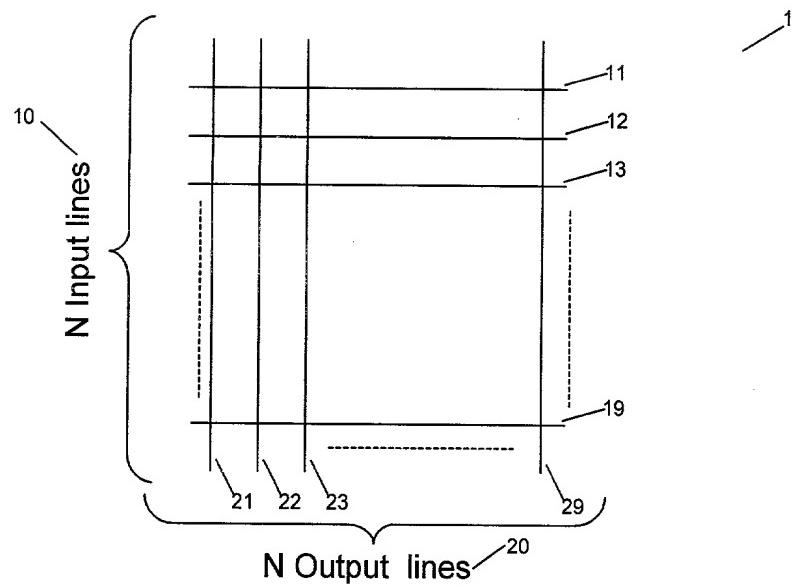


Fig. 1

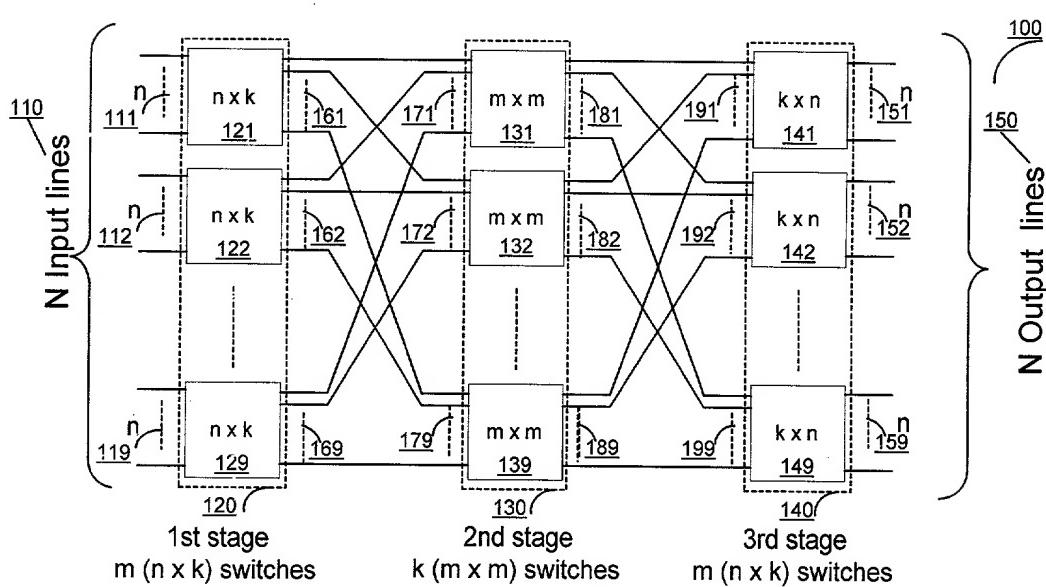


Fig. 2

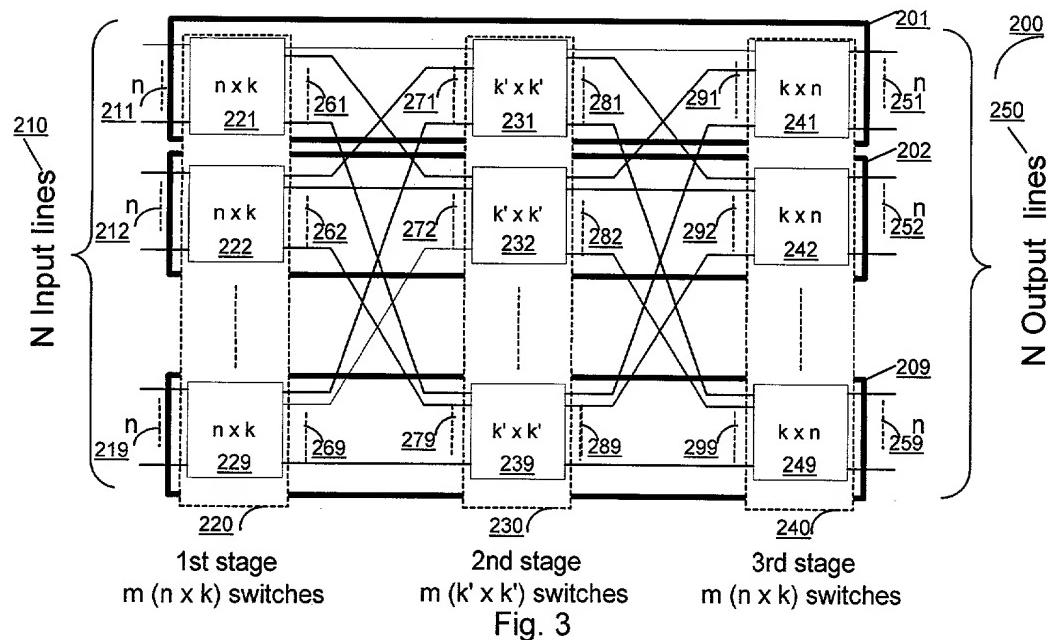


Fig. 3

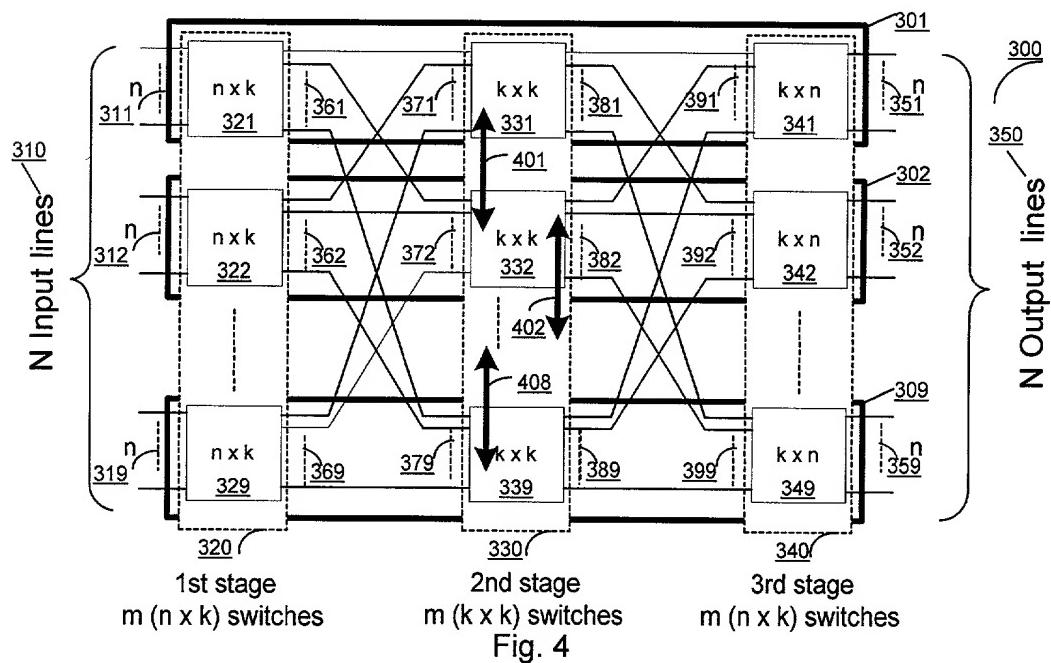


Fig. 4

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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled "SCALABLE MODULAR SWITCHING NETWORKS" the specification of which

- is attached hereto
 was filed on _____ as Application Serial No. _____
and was amended on _____ (*if applicable*).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) or U.S. provisional application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application or U.S. provisional application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application of which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign/U.S. Provisional Application(s)

			Priority Claimed	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day, month, year filed)	Yes	No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day, month, year filed)	Yes	No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day, month, year filed)	Yes	No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

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(Application Serial No.)	Filing Date	(Status: Patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

And I hereby appoint MARYAM IMAM Reg. 38,190 of IMAM & ASSOCIATES, Two North Second St., Suite 1100, San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 271-8752, as my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute said application and to transact in connection therewith all business in the Patent and Trademark Office and before competent International Authorities.

EXPRESS MAIL NO.: EK851046652US

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San Jose, California 95113

Wherefore I pray that Letters Patent be granted to me for the invention or discovery described and claimed in the foregoing specification and claims, and I hereby subscribe my name to the foregoing specification and claims, declaration, power of attorney, and this petition.

Full Name of Sole or First Inventor: Siarnack Nemazie

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Docket No.: US

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